

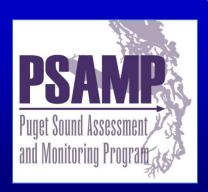






Toxic contaminants as a stressor in demersal rockfishes (*Sebastes* spp) from Puget Sound

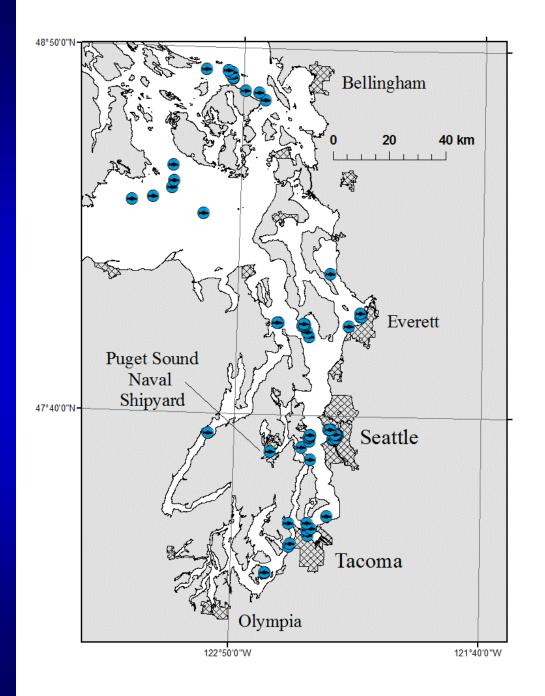




Jim West, Puget Sound Assessment and Monitoring Program (PSAMP), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Sandie O'Neill, NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Fisheries Science Center







PSAMP rockfish samples 1989-2006

Species	n (age)	n (chemistry)
Copper	691	52
Brown	303	52
Quillback	1789	285
Splitnose	37	0
Yelloweye	28	2
ldiot	20	0
Total	2868	391

James E. West, Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, Puget Sound Assessment and Monitoring Program

Risk factors for exposure to persistent bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals

- <u>Location</u>: exposure occurs with proximity to contaminated habitats (or prey)
- Age: longer lifespan means greater exposure time
- Trophic level: biomagnification
- Sex: gender specific accumulation patterns
- <u>Tissue lipid levels</u>: many contaminants are lipophilic

Trophic level effects (using PCBs in fish from Elliott Bay as an example)

62 ng/g

English sole (Parophrys vetulus)



121 ng/g

Quillback rockfish (Sebastes maliger)



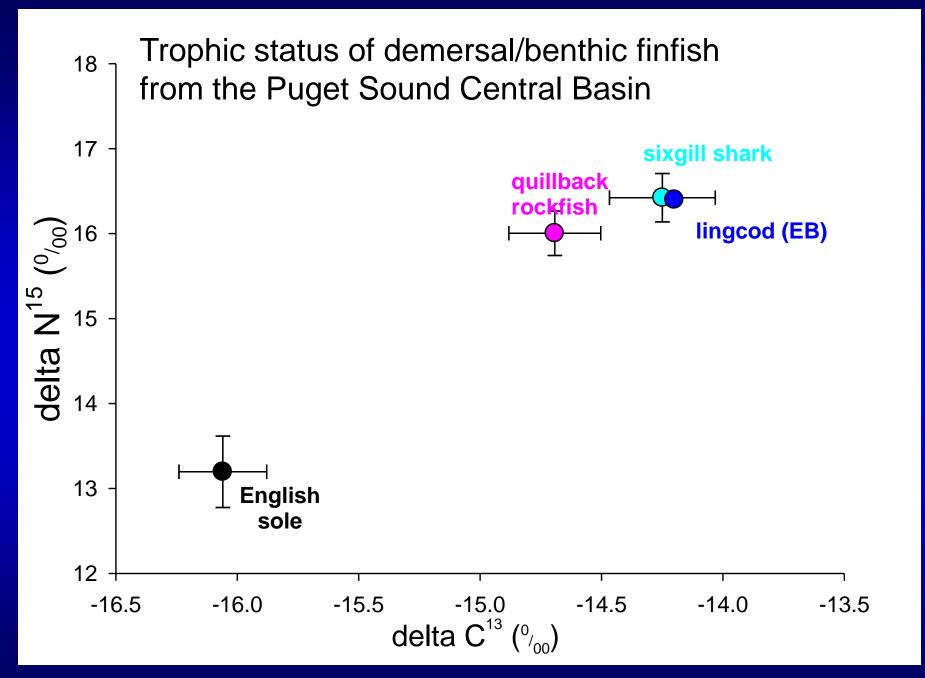


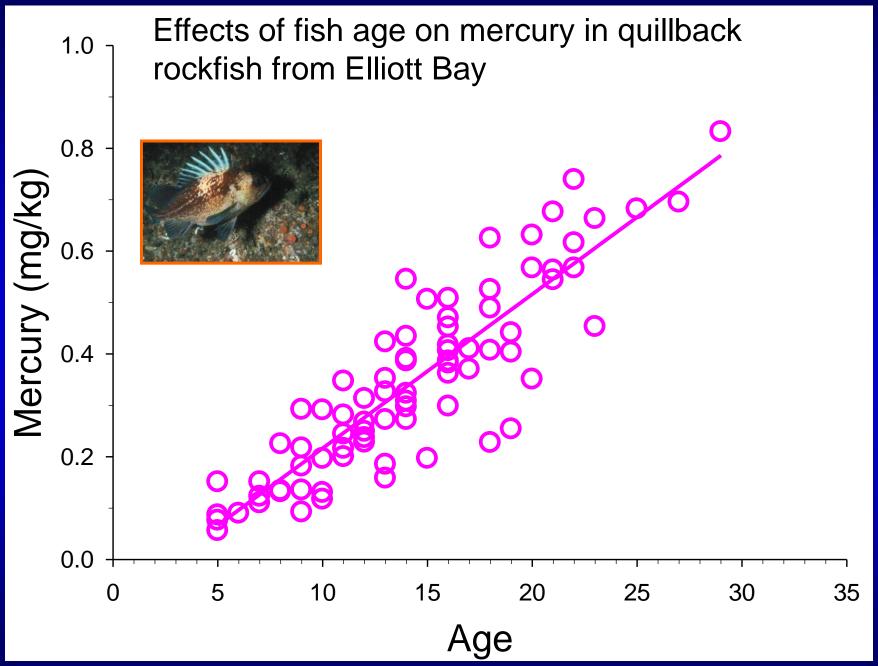
elongatus) 270 ng/g

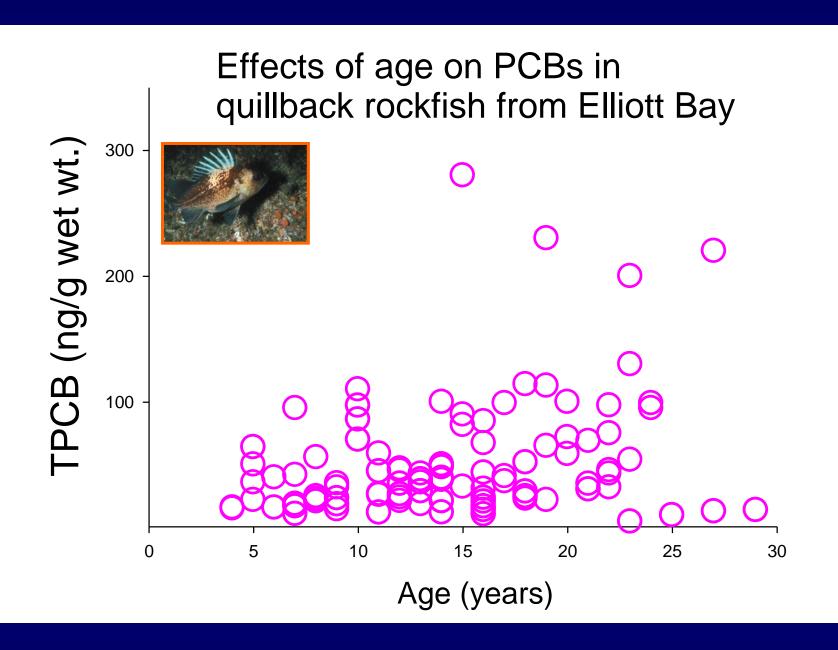
Lingcod

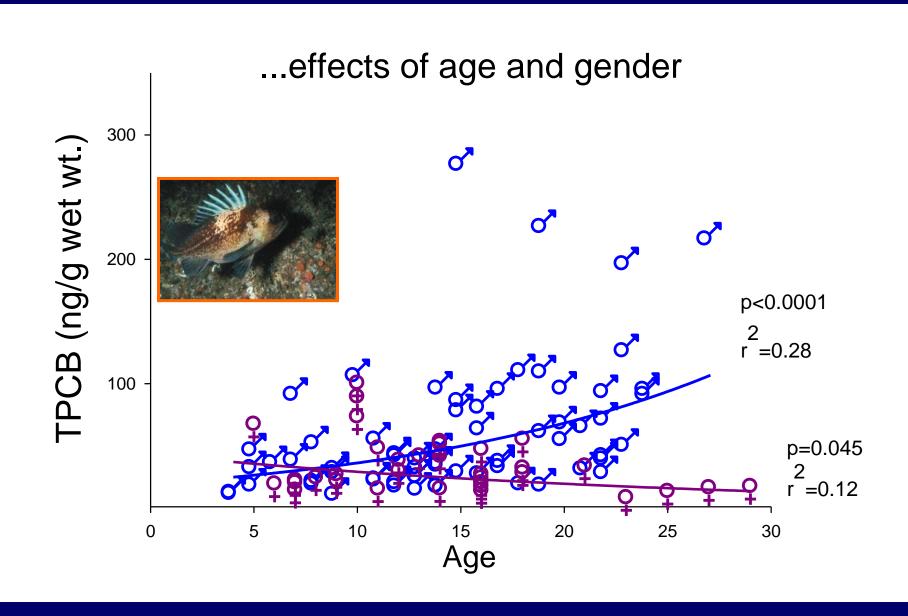
(Ophiodon

measured as Aroclor (ww)

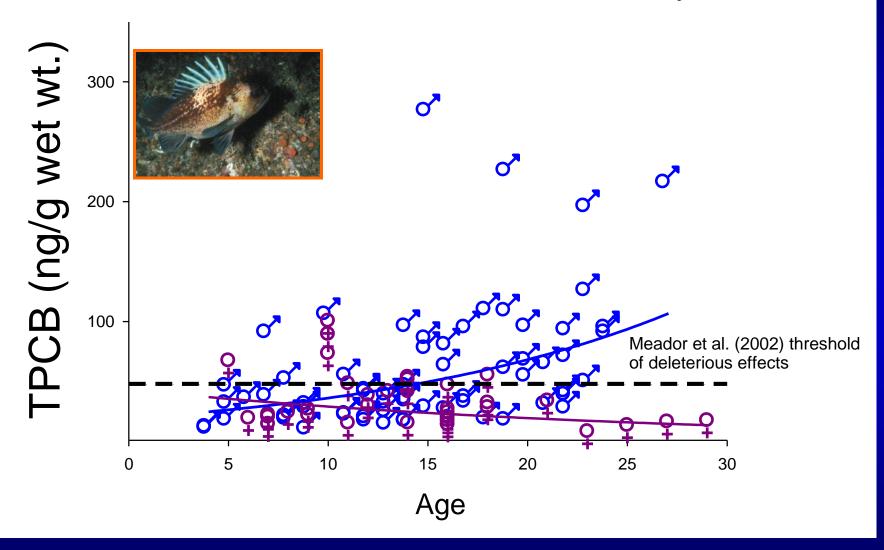




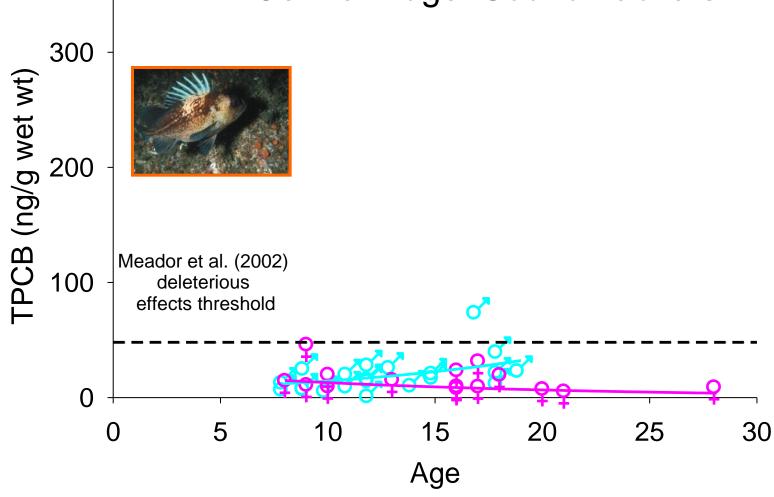


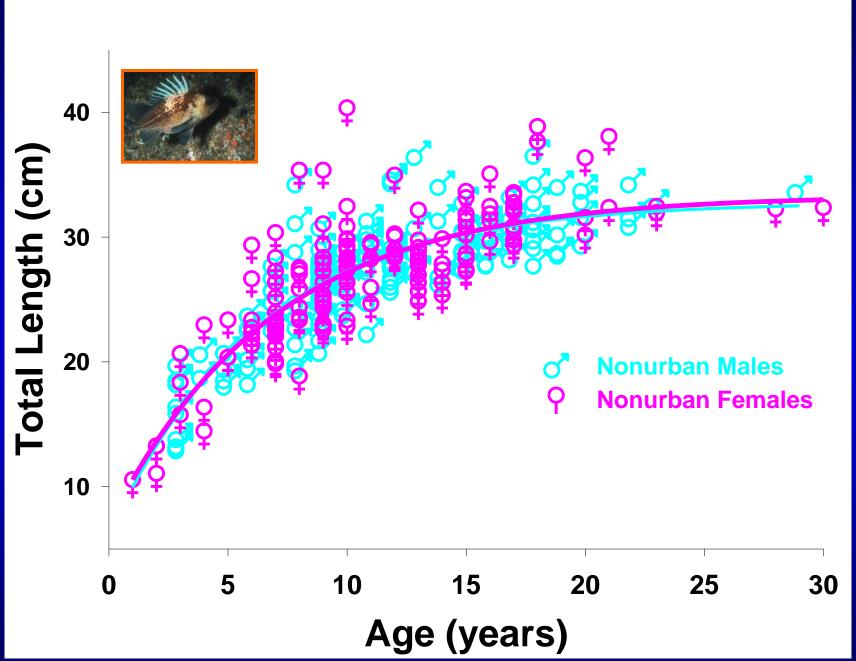


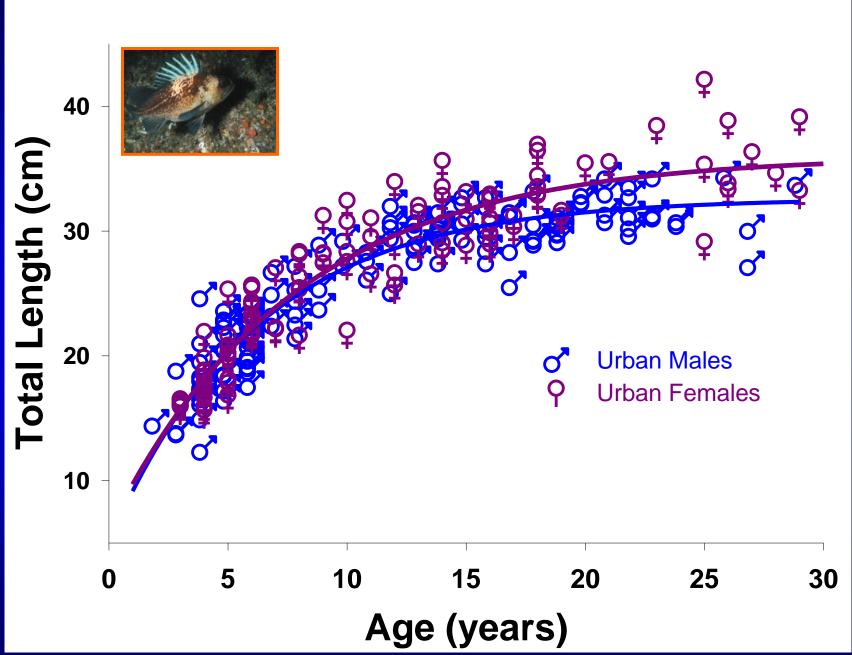
Quillback rockfish from Elliott Bay

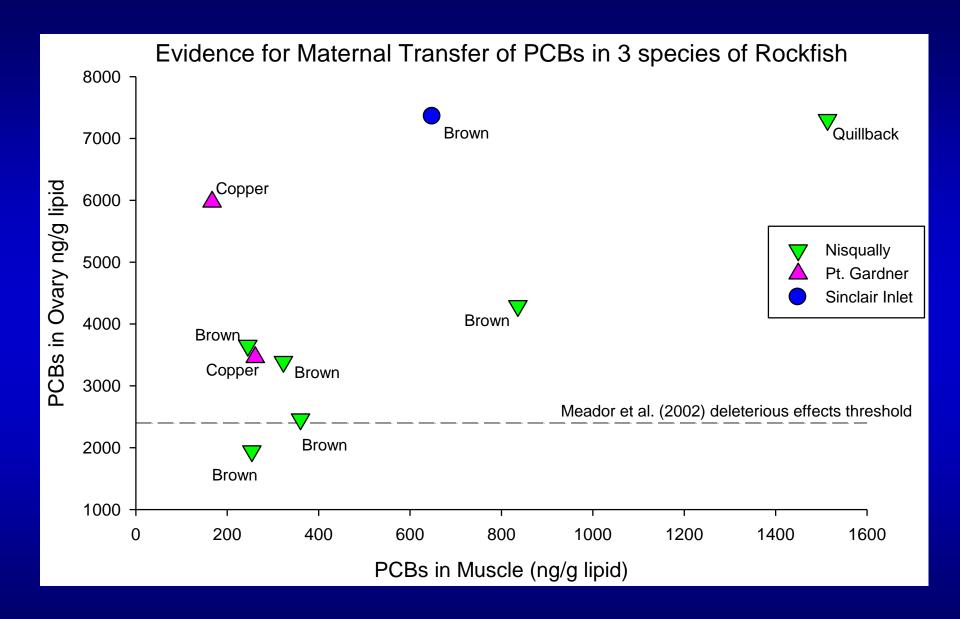


Quillbacks from non-urban Central Puget Sound habitats



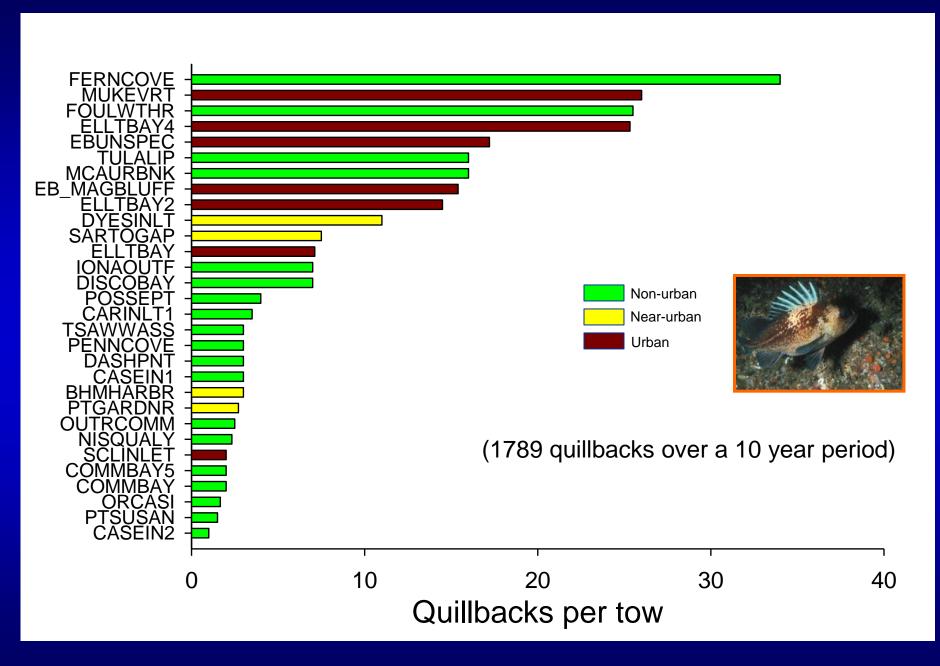






So what?

Most of Puget Sound is not urban....

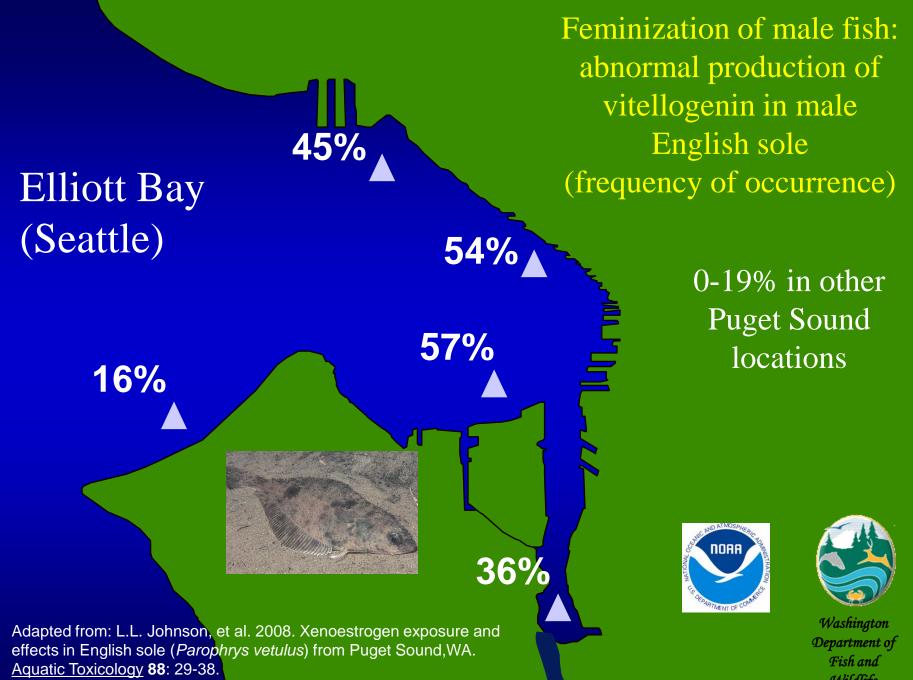


Conclusions

- Demersal rockfish in Puget Sound are exposed to chemical contaminants in concentrations great enough to cause deleterious effects
- Urban bays may serve as a *de facto* "protected areas" for *Sebastes*
- If so, recovery potential may be impacted

What about other chemicals?

- PCBs
- Metals
- Flame retardants (PBDEs)
- PAHs
- Endocrine disrupting compounds



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